

AN EVALUATION OF THE VILLAGE REGROUPMENT

CONCEPT: MUKIM BINJAL, KEDAH



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Oleh

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**Satu Tesis Yang Disediakan Untuk Memenuhi
Sebahagian Dari Syarat Untuk Penganugerahan**

DIPLOMA LANJUTAN PERANCANG BANDAR DAN WILAYAH

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Abstract

Development of human settlements including housing, community facilities, transportation, industrial and commercial facilities, poses some of the most basic questions of national development. What is needed is that in setting overall objectives, and in developing targets and strategies for economic and social development, the role of human settlements in development be better understood so as to explicitly derive the corresponding subsidiary goals, targets and strategies for the development of human settlements.

The new directions in rural settlement development of the village regroupment concept is introduced under the Fourth Malaysian Plan-Mid Term Review (1980 - 1985).

Under this new strategy, large number of small scattered rural settlements will be grouped into rural centres which act as a Rural Growth Centre (RGC) where infrastructural facilities can be more efficiently and economically provided. Thus, directly the concept will create the urbanization of the traditional village or kampung, in other words, creation of rural urbanization. Again, the efforts towards regeneration and development

are generally carried out actively by the governments.

But, one must remember that development which includes all political, economical and socio-cultural aspects can succeed only if it forms an activity involving the participation of the people. The involvement and the participation of the people is in accordance with the political mechanism which is, to determine the direction, strategy and policy for development executed by the government. Participation is vital to development, and even becomes one of the development objectives itself.

Total involvement of the rural population in the rural development programme both at the planning and implementation stage, the effectiveness of such policies and strategies and even the validity of such programme, are among the important factors to be considered.

However, what is lacking and in many instances is neglected, is the fact that no real attempt is made to assess and measure in the most appropriate manner the degree of success achieved so far in the rural development programmes and also the programmes to be made.

Thus, participation and understanding from the rural people in pursuing the concept or any other rural

development programme is vital to ensure it's validity as this study shows. It has been found out that the concept lead to a positive impact on the socio-economic well being of the local people.

Hence, a better way of settlement development is by involving development only to the village with the most potential and which act as a key village. This key village development strategy can give spread effect of development to the surrounding areas with time.